



I



BOROUGH OF BOSTON
AND
BOSTON PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

for the year 1966

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

At 1st January, 1966

Councillor B. J. Veal,
Chairman.

Councillor J. Brockelsby,
Vice-Chairman.

The Mayor, Alderman
R. G. M. Moulder, J.P.

Alderman Mrs. Alice S.
Johnson, J.P.

„ Mrs. B. M. Roe,
J.P.

„ J. P. Roe

„ C. Valentine

„ Mrs. E. M.
Valentine

Councillor J. H. Dell

„ F. A. J. Foster

„ N. O. Haworth

„ Norman H. Hughes

„ E. B. Willis, J.P.

After 23rd May, 1966.

Councillor B. J. Veal,
Chairman.

Councillor J. Brockelsby,
Vice-Chairman.

The Mayor, Councillor N. M.
Middlebrook, J.P.

Alderman Mrs. Alice S.
Johnson, J.P.

„ Mrs. B. M. Roe,
J.P.

„ J. P. Roe

„ C. Valentine

„ Mrs. E. M.
Valentine

Councillor J. H. Dell

„ F. A. J. Foster

„ N. O. Haworth

„ Norman H. Hughes

„ E. B. Willis, J.P.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health and Port Medical Officer of Health :

G. HIRD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Port Health Inspector :

G. E. CHAMBERLAIN, M.A.P.H.I.

**Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and Port Health
Inspector :**

D. H. MILSOM, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector and Port Health Inspector :

C. E. THOMSETT, Cert. P.H.I.E.B.

Meat Inspector :

A. T. FAIRGRIEVE,

Scottish Cert. Insp. of Meat and Other Foods.

Pupil Public Health Inspector :

P. JACKSON

(Appointed 5th September, 1966.)

Chief Clerk :

D. DADY.

Junior Clerks :

R. A. BLANCHARD

M. M. GRANTHAM

Typist (part-time) :

Mrs. N. HILDRED

BOROUGH OF BOSTON

AND

PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

To :—**The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Boston.**

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I have much pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Report on the health conditions in the Borough and on the work of the Public Health Department during the year 1966.

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year population was 25,150. The natural increase for the year, that is to say the excess of births over deaths was 141. The corresponding estimate of the mid-year population 10 years ago was 24,240.

There were 420 births during 1966. Of these 34 were illegitimate. This represented just over 8% of all births. The Crude Birth Rate was 16.7 whilst the Corrected Rate was 16.9. This was lower than the figure for England and Wales of 17.7.

There were 8 Still Births during the year. This gave a Still Birth Rate of 18.7 which was higher than the National figure of 15.3. During 1966 there were 12 infant deaths under 1 year of age. This gave an Infant Mortality Rate of 28.6. The figure for England and Wales was 18.9. Of these 12 deaths, 9 occurred under 1 week of age. The Perinatal Mortality Rate which is the number of Still Births plus deaths under 1 week of age was 39.7. The figure for England and Wales was 26.3.

There were 279 deaths during 1966. This gave an adjusted Death Rate of 11.9 compared with 11.7 for England and Wales. There were 46 deaths due to Malignant Disease and of these, 14 were due to Lung Cancer. All 14 deaths occurred in males. The deaths from Cancer accounted for approximately 16% of all deaths whilst those from Lung Cancer accounted for 30% of deaths from Malignant Disease. With regard to other causes, Heart and Circulatory Diseases (132) accounted for 47% of all deaths. Respiratory diseases accounted for 34 deaths, Motor Accidents 2 deaths, other accidents 8 deaths and Suicide 2.

Infectious diseases did not constitute much of a problem apart from Dysentery. There were 74 notified cases and a great deal of time and effort was necessary on the part of the Public Health Inspectors in following up the various families involved. Chicken Pox with 258 cases was the most prevalent infection whilst 104 cases of Measles was the next highest. 38 cases of Pneumonia were notified and 20 of Whooping Cough. No deaths occurred from any of the childhood infectious diseases.

With regard to Tuberculosis, 7 new cases were notified, 6 being Pulmonary infections. 7 old cases were removed from the Tuberculosis Register, leaving a total of 148 still remaining.

As judged by the Vital Statistics, the health conditions in the Borough were generally satisfactory and compared favourably in many instances with figures for England and Wales.

Close co-operation was maintained between the County Health Department in many aspects of public health matters in respect of schools and clinics. The Public Health Laboratory Service, under the direction of Dr. Croll, was again most helpful during the year in respect of bacteriological investigations particularly during the Dysentery outbreak.

With a full staff including a new pupil public health inspector conditions were much better in the Department and the usual high standards were maintained. In conclusion I should like to thank all the Staff of the Health Department, the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their continued support during 1966 and the other Chief Officers and their staffs for help and co-operation given in many ways.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

Your obedient servant,

G. HIRD,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
6 Bridge Street,
BOSTON, Lincs.
Telephone No. 4601 (six lines)
September, 1967.

Part I

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH.

GENERAL STATISTICS :—

Area (in acres)	3,259
Home Population (Registrar-General's mid-year estimate for 1966)	25,150
Number of Inhabited Houses at end of 1966 (according to the Rate Books)	8,847
Rateable Value at 31st March, 1967	£1,037,818
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (Est. 1967-68)	£4,225
Estimated average number of Persons per Inhabited House	2.8
Estimated average number of Persons per acre ...	7.7
Average number of Inhabited Houses per acre ...	2.7

SOCIAL CONDITIONS, ETC. :—

The social conditions of the area have remained unchanged during the year.

VITAL STATISTICS :—

Live Births						Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	204	182	386
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	15	19	34
Total Live Births						219	201	420

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population (crude)	16.7
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population (adjusted)	16.9
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births ...	8.1

Still Births						Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total Still Births						4	4	8

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ...	18.7
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Total Live and Still Births	Male	Female	Total
Infant Deaths			223	205	428

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age

					Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	5	5	10
Illegitimate	...	..	...	...	1	1	2
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>12</u>

Infant Mortality Rates :—

(a) All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	28.6
(b) Legitimate infants, per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	25.9
(c) Illegitimate infants, per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	58.8

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age

					Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
Illegitimate	1	1	2
Total	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>

Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births	...	21.4
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Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age

					Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	4	3	7
Illegitimate	1	1	2
Total	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births	21.4
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Perinatal Mortality

					Male	Female	Total
Still Births and Deaths under 1 week					9	8	17
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	39.7

Maternal Mortality

Maternal Deaths (including abortion)	...	...	...	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	...	...	...	Nil

Deaths					Male	Female	Total
All Causes	...	...	...	...	140	139	279
Death Rate per 1,000 of the population (crude)	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.1
Death Rate per 1,000 of the population (adjusted)	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.9

OBSERVATIONS ON VITAL STATISTICS.

In the following comments on the Vital Statistics both the crude birth and death rates are given together with the rates after adjustment by the Comparability Factors. These factors have been supplied by the Registrar-General, and are intended to afford a means of adjustment to allow for the differing age and sex distribution of the population in different areas. Consequently, the adjusted birth and death rates enable a more accurate comparison to be made with the corresponding rates in other areas.

It is also emphasised that undue significance should not be attached to rates which are based on very small numbers (e.g. infant mortality) and that a comparison of such rates with those in other areas, or with earlier years may have little statistical significance.

POPULATION :—

The Registrar-General's estimate of the home population for mid-1966 was 25,150, an increase of 60 on the figure given for the previous year which was 25,090. The number of births for the year exceeded the number of deaths by 141.

BIRTHS :—

There were 420 births in the Borough during 1966, 219 male and 201 female. 34 of them were illegitimate. The Live Birth Rate was 16.7 and the Adjusted Rate was 16.9. The Birth Rate for England and Wales was 17.7.

STILL BIRTHS :—

There were 8 Still Births during the year. The Still Birth Rate was 18.7. This was slightly higher than the National figure of 15.3.

MATERNAL MORTALITY :—

There were no deaths from this cause during 1966.

INFANT MORTALITY :—

12 infants under the age of 1 year died during the year. Of these, 9 died under 1 week of age from conditions arising during pregnancy. The Infant Mortality Rate was 28.6 compared with the National figure of 18.9.

PERINATAL MORTALITY :—

This is a combination of deaths under 1 week together with Still Births. The total for 1966 was 17 which gave a perinatal Mortality Rate of 39.7. The figure for England and Wales was 26.3.

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES :—

There were 279 deaths in the Borough during the year, 140 male and 139 female. This gave a Crude Death Rate of 11.1 and an Adjusted Rate of 11.9. The Death Rate for England and Wales was 11.7.

Birth Rates, Death Rates and Infant Mortality Rates. in Borough of Boston, 1952-1966.

Year	No. of Births	Crude Birth Rates	No. of Deaths	Crude Death Rates	Infant Mortality Rates	Average 5 years		
						Birth Rates	Death Rates	Infant Mortality Rates
1952	397	16.4	267	11.0	25.2	17.0	10.5	29.6
1953	414	17.0	260	10.7	33.8			
1954	432	17.7	259	10.6	30.1			
1955	379	15.6	254	10.4	29.0			
1956	438	18.1	238	9.8	29.7			
1957	429	17.9	204	8.5	25.6	17.0	10.7	24.3
1958	401	16.6	262	10.8	37.4			
1959	390	16.1	275	11.3	25.6			
1960	429	17.5	286	11.7	16.3			
1961	416	16.7	278	11.2	16.8			
1962	414	16.6	265	10.6	24.1	17.7	11.0	23.1
1963	446	17.8	276	11.0	20.2			
1964	469	18.7	279	11.1	25.6			
1965	465	18.5	277	11.0	17.2			
1966	420	16.7	279	11.1	28.6			

CAUSES OF DEATH IN BOSTON M.B., 1966.

No.	Cause of Death.	Males	Females
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	1
2.	Tuberculosis, other	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	—	—
6.	Meningococcal Infections	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
8.	Measles	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	—	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	3
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	14	—
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	4
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	1
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	9	13
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—
16.	Diabetes	1	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	26	27
18.	Coronary disease, angina	23	14
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	3	1
20.	Other heart disease	14	20
21.	Other circulatory disease	5	9
22.	Influenza	1	—
23.	Pneumonia	11	6
24.	Bronchitis	10	6
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system ...	1	—
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	—
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—
31.	Congenital Malformations	2	1
32.	Other defined and ill defined diseases ...	11	24
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	1	1
34.	All other accidents	3	5
35.	Suicide	1	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war	—	—
ALL CAUSES		140	139

METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS.

I am indebted to N. H. Middlebrook, Esq., Meteorologist, for the following summary of the weather conditions of the area for the past two years as recorded by him at the Meteorological Station, Freiston Road, Boston.

	1966	1965
Days of measurable rain	214	191
Mean maximum temperature (average 56.5°)	56.2°	55.7°
Mean minimum temperature (air) (average 42.1°)	42.4°	41.2°
Mean day and night temperature (average 49.3°)	49.3°	48.4°
No. of days with temperatures between 70° and 79°	43	39
No. of days with temperatures 80° or over ...	2	1
No. of air frosts	40	65
No. of ground frosts	86	105
No. of days of snow or sleet	33	26
No. of days with thunderstorms	13	9
No. of days with fog	24	25
No. of days with winds reaching gale force ...	10	14

Total rainfall 28.00" against average of 23.88".

Total rainfall for 1965 : 31.11".

Greatest rainfall in one day : 1.96" on 22nd June.

Highest day maximum temperature : 80° on 15th June and
18th August.

Lowest night (air) temperature : 20° on 20th January.

Lowest grass minimum 13° on 19th January.

Highest barometer reading : 30.80" (1043 millibars) on 19th
March.

Lowest barometer reading : 28.33" (959 millibars) on 1st
December.

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BOROUGH.

LABORATORY FACILITIES :—

Advantage has again been taken of the Public Health Laboratory Service at Lincoln. Samples of ice cream and water have been regularly submitted for examination and further details of this work will be found in Sections C. and E.

The Laboratories of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene, London, have continued to carry out chemical examinations of water samples on behalf of the Department.

AMBULANCE SERVICE :—

This service is provided and maintained by the Holland County Council through the Ambulance and Transport Department, Allan House, Carlton Road, Boston.

During the year the following resources were available at the Boston Ambulance Station :—

- Emergency Ambulances 3.
- Infectious Diseases Ambulance 1.
- Car Type Transit Ambulances 3.
- Utility Ambulances 2.
- Sitting Case Cars 2.
- 14 seat " Minibus " 1.
- Station Officer 1.
- Wholetime Driver/Attendants 11.

One of the Utility Ambulances has been adapted in the Council's workshops to carry three Ministry of Health type wheelchairs so that it may be used for the conveyance of handicapped persons to Craft Classes.

All Ambulances carry oxygen therapy apparatus and have been adapted to carry a portable incubator for small premature babies. A mechanical resuscitator is available for cases of drowning, asphyxiation, etc. Apparatus to carry out mouth to mouth resuscitation is also provided.

NURSING IN THE HOME :—

The home nursing service is under the control of the Local Health Authority.

PUBLIC MORTUARY :—

The Public Mortuary is managed by the Borough Engineer's Department. I am satisfied that the Mortuary is properly conducted and the facilities adequate.

HOSPITALS :—

All Hospitals in the area are administered by the Boston Group Hospital Management Committee for the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board. Details of the facilities available in Boston and District are as follows :—

Boston General Hospital—Acute General.

London Road Hospital—General, Orthopaedic and Traumatic Surgery and Ophthalmic.

White House Hospital, Fishtoft—Infectious and Chest Diseases.

Wyberton West Hospital—Medical and Maternity.

Woodlands Court, Kirton—Aged Sick.

Freiston Hall Children's Hospital—Sick Children.

THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES :—

These services are provided by the Holland County Council.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS :—

The following clinics, etc., are conducted by the Holland County Council at Ferry House, London Road.

Infant Welfare.

Ante-Natal.

Ophthalmic.

Dental.

Speech Therapy.

Physically handicapped—special teaching.

Intelligence testing and medical examinations.

Mothercraft and relaxation classes.

The Cleansing Station continues to function at Ferry House and further details with regard to the arrangements for the treatment of Scabies will be found in Section F of this Report.

The Child Guidance Centre is in Tower Street.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948. SECTION 47—REMOVAL TO SUITABLE PREMISES OF PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION :—

No new cases requiring action under the above Section came to notice during the year.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES :—

These services are provided by the Holland County Council.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Boston.

Mr. Mayor, ladies and gentlemen,

I have pleasure in reporting upon the sanitary circumstances of the Borough during 1966.

Undoubtedly the most important work carried out was the connection of 245 houses to the new sewers in the west side of the town. By the end of the year 50 properties remained unconnected and it is to be hoped that during 1967 these will be dealt with. This should put an end to the nuisance of polluted ditches and the misery of overflowing cesspools.

Meat inspection again increased a little over the previous year although the number of pigs slaughtered declined by about 3,500. The meat inspector is now very fully occupied but the fact that the public health inspectors have been almost completely relieved of meat inspection and thus have more time for other essential work provides a complete justification for the appointment.

Overtime on meat inspection remained at about the same level but there are indications that it may decline in the future. However, owing to the vagaries of the meat trade this may prove to be too optimistic a forecast.

By the end of the year 466 premises had been registered under the Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963 and the large majority had received an initial inspection. Altogether 546 visits were made to registered premises. The Act does require the occupier of registered premises to report any accident which prevents an employee from carrying out his usual duties for more than three days. Only 6 accidents were reported and I find it difficult to believe that no more than this number occurred. Either there is widespread ignorance on this point or the requirement is being generally ignored.

Once again slum clearance was virtually at a standstill

and no new clearance areas were declared. A small number of individual houses were dealt with and despite the fact that the Corporation completed no houses and only four bungalows, 47 families from clearance areas or individual unfit dwellings were rehoused.

Towards the end of the year work was started on an Improvement Area containing about 300 houses. It was known at the outset that a fair proportion of the houses already had all the standard amenities but this seemed a good reason for requiring the improvement of the remainder and it appeared to be a good area in which to gain experience of what, on paper, is a rather complicated procedure.

The amount of routine work was a little less than during the previous year, this being accounted for mainly by the extra work on drainage and in connection with improvement grants.

There were no changes in the staff but in September the vacant post of Pupil Public Health Inspector was filled. There is a serious shortage of qualified inspectors throughout the country and it was felt that while the department had a full complement of inspectors something could be done to train another one. It is a condition of the appointment that he will, when qualified, stay with the Corporation for at least two years, provided that a suitable post is offered to him.

In conclusion, I would like to thank all members of the Health Department for a good year's work and Dr. Hird for his advice and co-operation. Last, but by no means least, I thank the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their support and encouragement.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, ladies and gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. E. CHAMBERLAIN.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to Mr. Ian A. Campbell, Engineer, East Lincolnshire Water Board for the following report on the Borough Water Supply :—

1. Sources of Supply.

- (a) **Fordington** (boreholes in the Spilsby Sandstone—Safe Yield 1 m.g.d.) in the Spilsby Rural District and 4 miles north of Spilsby and approximately 20 miles from Boston.
- (b) **Revesby** (Impounding Reservoir and Catchment Area approximately 2,000 acres—safe yield 0.3 m.g.d.) in Horncastle Rural District and approximately 12 miles north of Boston, and
- (c) In bulk from the mains of the South Lincolnshire Water Board (Supply points—London Road, Wyberton Low Road and Fishtoft Road).

2. Rainfall.

The rainfall recorded at Revesby during the year 1966 was 28.96" (annual average 25.29").

Rainfall at Fordington in 1966 was 33.77".

3. (a) Volume of Water Supplied in 1966 with comparison for 1965.

THOUSANDS OF GALLONS.

Year	Revesby	Av. G.P.D.	Fordington	Av. G.P.D.	Bulk	Av. G.P.D.	Total	Av. G.P.D.
1966	249,889	685	187,183	513	197,711	542	634,783	1740
1965	217,180	593	217,450	593	203,820	557	638,450	1743
+	32,709	92						
—			30,267	80	6,109	15	3,667	3

N.B.—In addition to the supply to the Borough, the figures given in the above table include supplies in the Parishes of West Fen, Carrington, Frithville, Sibsey, Westville, Thornton-le-Fen and Langrville in the Spilsby Rural District, the Parish of Revesby in the Horncastle Rural District and parts of the Parishes of Fishtoft and Brothertoft in the Boston Rural District.

(b) Consumption. Boston Borough only, 1966.

- (i) The domestic consumption per head per day was 27 gallons.

Total domestic consumption per day—746,374.

- (ii) Total metered consumption per day of industrial premises was 738,339.

Thus, consumption for 1966 equates to 53.8 gallons per head per day for all purposes (including waste).

4. Quality of Water.

- (i) Monthly samples of the raw and treated water passing to supply at Revesby and Fordington have been submitted to the Public Analyst at Nottingham (E. Fogden, Esq., B.Sc., F.R.I.C.) and 217 samples of the water in the mains have been submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service at Lincoln for bacteriological analysis. No adverse reports have been received in respect of treated water passing to supply.
- (ii) The water has no plumbo-solvent action.

5. Quantity of Water.

- (i) The supply during the year was satisfactory.
- (ii) The proportion of the houses in the Borough supplied by standpipes and outside taps is relatively small and mainly confined to old parts of the town.

Less than 1% of the approximate 8,000 houses are without piped water supply.

EAST LINCOLNSHIRE WATER BOARD. Typical Analysis of Water—Boston Borough.

	Revesby Waterworks. Fordington			
	Raw	Treated	Raw	Treated
Total Solids, dried 180°C. ...	500	550	360	380
	p.p.m.	p.p.m.	p.p.m.	p.p.m.
Suspended Solids ...	0	0	0	0
Chlorides as Chlorine ...	39	42	17.7	21.3
Nitrate Nitrogen ...	3.3	3.71	0.21	0.6
Nitrite Nitrogen ...	0.005	0	0	0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ...	0.16	0.004	0.216	0.34
Albuminoid Nitrogen ...	0.16	0.064	0.004	0
Carbonate Hardness ...	225	240	258	263
Non-Carbonate Hardness ...	91	128	9	17
Oxygen absorbed from N/80				
KMnO ₄ in 4 hrs. at 27°C. ...	1.28	0.8	0.00	0
pH Value ...	7.9	7.5	7.1	7.1
Odour and Taste	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal
Colour—Hazen Units	Less than 5	Less than 5	Less than 5	Less than 5
Heavy Metals ...	0	0	0	0
Free Chlorine ...	0	0.2	0	0.24
Fluorides as Fluorine ...	0	0	0.38	0.38

Revesby Waterworks—Treatment.

Coagulation using Alum followed by Pressure Filtration and Chlorination.

Fordington—Treatment.

Chlorination only. Experiments being undertaken on the removal of excess iron.

I. A. CAMPBELL,
Engineer.

WATER SAMPLING BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

During the year 12 samples of water from the mains were submitted for chemical analysis and 99 for bacteriological examination. All were reported as satisfactory except two of the bacteriological samples and immediate resampling from the same points produced satisfactory results.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE :—

Connections to the new sewers constructed under the West Side Sewerage Scheme have continued and now 90% of the properties are connected to the system.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE SCHEMES :—

A regular weekly collection has been maintained and all requests for removal of bulky house refuse have been complied with. Salvage collections continue to be satisfactory and 803 tons of waste paper were sold. The new Salvage Plant is in operation.

Costs for the year ending 31st March, 1966 were :—

Collections	...	...	...	...	£29,540
Disposal	...	...	...	...	£3,807
					<hr/>
					£33,347
Less Income	...	...	...	...	£9,651
					<hr/>
					£23,696
					<hr/>

Information on Drainage and Sewerage, Public Cleansing and Salvage Schemes and the statistics in Section D relating to new buildings have kindly been supplied by the Borough Surveyor, Mr. C. R. Theobald, M.I.Mun.E., A.R.I.C.S., L.R.I.B.A.

SWIMMING BATHS :—

26 samples were taken from the public baths for bacteriological examination and all were reported as satisfactory.

Four schools in the town now have their own pools and these are supervised by the County Public Health Inspector who reported that they have been well maintained and all samples have been satisfactory.

MEASURES AGAINST INFESTATION :—

(a) **Rodent Control :—**

This work is carried out by contractors who continue to give satisfaction. The following table shows that there was a slight increase in the number of premises treated :—

Year	No. of Premises treated	No. of visits made
1964	210	439
1965	211	276
1966	258	332

Two major infestations of mice in disused warehouses were successfully dealt with early in the year and in the late summer a heavy infestation of rats on the refuse tip was alleged but a thorough inspection proved the complaint to be unfounded.

(b) **Verminous Houses :—**

The number of premises treated for vermin is as follows :—

Bed Bugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Fleas	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cockroaches, Ants, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	23

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR :—

						Inspections	Revisits and Routine Inspections
Housing Act	1957	...	...	...	...	68	321
	1961	...	...	...	...	2	43
	1964	...	...	...	...	170	8
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	16	2
Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	...	116	359
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	255	1057
Caravan Act	...	...	...	...	...	5	95
Food Hygiene	...	...	...	...	...	9	154
Slaughterhouses (Structure)	...	...	...	...	...	—	29
Market Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	—	37
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	1	32
Clean Air Act	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Smoke Observation	...	...	...	...	...	2	10
Noise Abatement Act	...	...	...	...	...	4	24
Visits to Dock	...	...	...	...	...	—	248
Vessels inspected	...	...	...	...	...	19	80
Dysentery and Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	26	173

Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	4	6
Rat Infestation	...	...	...	...	14	50
Insect infestation	...	...	...	...	1	6
Pet Animals Act/Animal						
Boarding Establishment Act	...	...	...	...	—	8
Licensing Act	...	...	...	...	6	22
Chicken Inspection	...	...	...	...	—	232
Imported Food	...	...	...	...	—	4
Other visits or inspections	...	...	...	...	39	216
Total	...	...	...	...	758	3220
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	338
Number of visits to slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	2615
Visits re unsound food	...	...	...	...	...	57

Samples Taken

Water :—						
Public Supply	...	...	...	...	110	
Swimming Baths	...	...	...	...	26	
Other	...	...	...	...	2	
					—	138
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...		28
Mussels	...	...	...	...		2
Other Foods	...	...	...	...		7

Drains

Drains Tested		245
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	--	-----

Other Public Health Work

Disinfections	..	...	...	...	...	—
Disinfestations	...	...	...	...	...	2

OFFICE WORK :—

Informal Notices

					Served	Complied with
Housing Act, 1957	...	...	...	...	25	3
Public Health Acts, 1936 & 1961					37	25
Dustbin	...	...	...	...	74	31

Statutory Notices

					Served	Complied with
Housing Act, 1957, Sect. 9	...				Nil	Nil
Public Health Acts, 1936 & 1961					22	13
Dustbin	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil
Conversions	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil

NUISANCES REPORTED AND COMPLAINTS RECEIVED:—

Total number of complaints received ... 445

The following are details of complaints received and remedied :—

General Housing Complaints	17
Overcrowding	6
Defective Dustbins	2
Defective W.C.'s	1
Caravans	1
Fleas, Beetles, etc.	8
Ants	24
Wasps' and Bees' Nests	35
Rats and Mice	242
Choked Drains and Sewers	58
Defective Drains	3
Cesspools	2
Smoke Nuisances	2
Noise Nuisances	4
Smell Nuisances	17
Other Nuisances	7
Unsound Food	4
Miscellaneous	12

NUISANCES FROM PREMISES OTHER THAN DWELLINGS :—

Factories	3
Undeveloped Land	1
Other Premises	1

Other Items.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES :—

There are no registered common lodging houses in the town.

FACTORIES :—

Particulars of visits to factories are contained in the following tables.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

**Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of
the year 1966 for the Borough of Boston in the County of
Holland (Lincs.).**

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	6	3	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	188	45	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is en- forced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	10	7	Nil	Nil
Total	204	55	Nil	Nil

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	5	3	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	9	6	Nil	Nil	Nil

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

Outwork.

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing Apparel : Making, etc.	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total ..	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

OUTWORKERS' PREMISES :—

Only one outworker is registered and the premises are satisfactory. No case of infectious disease occurred on these premises.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963 :—

The following tables show the number of premises that have been registered and the number of persons employed in those premises. It should be noted that one man businesses and those in which only members of the proprietor's family are employed do not require registration.

Registrations and General Inspections.

Class of premises (1)	Number of premises registered during the year (2)	Total number of registered premises at end of year (3)	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year (4)
Offices	13	132	6
Retail shops	44	271	31
Wholesale shops, warehouses	6	33	5
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	6	30	1
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—
TOTAL	69	466	43

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE.

Class of workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices	1127
Retail shops	1431
Wholesale departments, warehouses	300
Catering establishments open to the public	240
Canteens	12
Fuel storage depots	—
TOTAL	3110
TOTAL MALES	1396
TOTAL FEMALES	1714

546 visits were made by inspectors to registered premises.

35 notices were served but 135 were complied with, this being due to the fact that a great deal of time was devoted to following up notices served during the previous year. As in previous years the largest number of contraventions fell under two headings : lack of cleanliness, including unsatisfactory decorative condition, and defects of floors, passages and stairs.

SECTION D

HOUSING

Number of Houses erected in the Borough during the year :—

	Houses	Bungalows	Flats
(a) By private enterprise ...	26	49	4
(b) By the Council ...	—	4	—

Number under construction at the end of 1966 :—

	Houses	Bungalows	Flats
(a) By private enterprise ...	17	32	—
(b) By the Council ...	12	—	6
			+ 12 bed-sitters

SLUM CLEARANCE :—

The following tables show the progress made in rehousing and demolition.

REPAIR AND DEMOLITION :—

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE.

A Houses Demolished	In Clearance Areas.	Unfit for human habitation	7	
	Not in Clearance Areas	As a result of action under section 16 or 17, Housing Act, 1957.	2	
Number of dwellings included in above, previously reported as closed			1	
B Unfit Houses Closed	Under sections 16(4) and 17(1) Housing Act, 1957.		6	
	Parts of buildings closed under section 18, Housing Act, 1957.		2	
C and D Number of Persons and Families Displaced		No. of Persons	No. of Families	
	From houses in clearance areas	71	35	
	From houses not in clearance areas	14	4	
	From houses to be closed	19	6	
	From parts of buildings to be closed	7	2	
E Unfit Houses made fit	After informal action by local authority	by owner	18	
	After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	(a) by owner	Nil	
		(b) by local authority	Nil	
	After formal notice under Public Health Acts		Nil	
F HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED (Other than unfit houses made fit) after formal notice under Public Health Acts			11	
G Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957)	Retained for temporary accommodation	Under Section 48	Number of houses	Nil
		Under Section 17 (2)	Number of houses	Nil
		Under Section 46	Number of houses	Nil
	Licensed for temporary accommodation under section 34 or 53—Number of houses			Nil
H Purchase of Houses by Agreement	Houses in clearance areas other than those included in confirmed orders or compulsory purchase orders.		Number of houses	1
			Number of occupants	Nil

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION :—

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed ()	3712	3703	87	20205	34259	Nil
Number inspected						
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :						
Whole carcases condemned	9	34	10	115	188	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	822	1404	4	595	4430	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tubercu- losis and cysticerci	22.4	38.8	16.1	3.5	13.5	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	1	4	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	3	—	—	164	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis ....	.054	.081	—	.005	.490	—
Cysticercosis :						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	7	13	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrig- eration	7	13	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Meat Destroyed

	Beef	Mutton	Pork	Total
Carcases whole with offal	53	116	192	361
Forequarters	4	11	43	58
Hindquarters	4	8	58	70
Plucks	—	209	80	289
Heads and Tongues	51	1	212	264
Livers	1790	187	723	2700
Lungs	182	—	3245	3427
Intestines	4	—	—	4
Miscellaneous	361	157	633	1151
Meat	13 lbs.	—	40 lbs.	53 lbs.

HYGIENE OF FOOD PREMISES :—

163 visits were made to premises to which the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, apply. No flagrant breaches of the Regulations were recorded, but numerous minor infringements were dealt with on the spot and where necessary followed up with a written warning. The following table gives details of the premises to which the Regulations apply :—

	No. of Premises	No. of Premises fitted to comply with Reg. 16	No. of Premises to which Reg. 19 applies	No. of Premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19.
Grocers and General Dealers	87	80	82	67
Hotels, Public Houses and Licensed Clubs	80	78	79	77
Butchers	28	26	27	27
Fried Fish Shops	20	18	18	16
Cafes, Restaurants, etc.	15	14	14	14
Bakers	14	14	14	12
Canteens	10	10	10	10
Confectioners	7	7	2	2
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	7	6	5	5
Off-Licences	4	4	—	—
Fishmongers	3	3	3	3
Ice Cream Manufac- turers	2	2	2	2

UNFIT FOOD :—

The following complaints were received from members of the public who alleged that they had been sold food that they considered to be unfit. Each case was thoroughly investigated and where necessary, material was examined by the Public Analyst. The results of the investigations are given in the second column.

Complaint.	Result of investigation.
(a) Foreign bodies in food.	
1. Worm in can of beans.	Identified by Analyst as 2 inches of earth worm.
2. Beetle in can of beans.	This was about the size of a bean and could have passed unobserved through the normal checking procedure.
3. "Foreign object" in bread	Analyst reported it as the skin of the kernel of a nut.
4. Pieces of coal in cake.	Analyst reported them as pieces of burnt cake mixture off the baking tin.
5. "Foreign body" in pork pie.	The object was a piece of rind and bristle off a pig.
6. Excessive amount of skin in can of boneless chicken in jelly.	Analyst reported that the chickens used appeared to be very small and the amount of skin was not excessive.
7. Mouse droppings in Quaker Oats.	Analyst reported that objects were burnt material of vegetable origin, probably produced in manufacturing process.
(b) Food out of condition.	
1. Mouldy chocolate whirls.	They were not old stock. It was possible that the chocolate cases may have been damp when delivered.
2. Mouldy sausages.	Had been in retailer's shop for over a week. Bad stock rotation.
3. Vacuum packed bacon unfit to eat.	Very old stock but it was not clear how it came to be in retailer's shop.
4. Mouldy custard tarts.	Not old stock when sold. Could have gone mouldy after sale.
5. Orange drink was sour.	Despite thorough investigation by Public Health Inspector and manufacturer, no reasonable explanation was found.

POULTRY INSPECTION :—

There is one poultry packing station in the Borough and this deals almost exclusively with broilers. A small number of capons are processed near Christmas these representing less than 1.5% of the total.

Number of visits to premises	232
Approximate total number of birds processed	2,360,000
Number of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption	10,563
Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption ... ..	.4%
Weight of poultry rejected	11 tons 15 cwts. 87 lbs.

Inspection is carried out initially by members of the staff at the packing station who have been trained to spot abnormalities of carcasses and organs and who also reject poor or underweight birds. A Public Health Inspector visits the station daily, principally to check on hygienic practises but he also examines some of the rejected carcasses to identify the condition causing rejection.

This system can work only with the whole-hearted co-operation of the management and I am pleased to say that this is readily given.

A small number of dressed poultry are sold at a weekly poultry auction and inspection of these revealed that some very doubtful birds were being offered for sale. However, with the help of the auctioneer a considerable improvement has been obtained.

ACTION UNDER REGULATION 20, MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949 :—

No action was necessary under the above Regulation during 1966.

FOOD POISONING :—

Only 1 case was notified during the year. It was investigated but the source of infection was never discovered.

ICE-CREAM :—

There are two manufacturers of ice-cream in the town and 146 premises are registered for the sale of ice-cream. 30 samples were taken, the results being as follows :—

Number of samples classified Grade I	10
Number of samples classified Grade II	3
Number of samples classified Grade III	9
Number of samples classified Grade IV	8

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The following table shows the total number of infectious diseases notified and confirmed during the year and the numbers admitted to hospital.

Measles : There were 104 notified cases, only a fifth of the previous year's total.

Chicken Pox : With 258 cases this was the most prevalent of the infectious diseases.

Dysentery : There were 74 cases notified. The investigation and follow-up of each of these cases took a considerable amount of time and effort on the part of the Public Health Inspectors.

Pneumonia : 38 cases were notified in 1966.

Whooping Cough : 20 cases were notified, less than half the number that occurred in 1965.

Smallpox, Diphtheria, Typhoid and Paratyphoid : No cases were reported as occurring in the Borough during the year.

Scabies : 23 cases were notified as occurring in the Borough during the year, treatment for 22 patients being provided by their medical practitioners, whilst the remaining case was treated at Ferry House Clinic.

The Holland County Council provides treatment for cases of Scabies occurring in the Borough, the cost of such treatments in respect of persons other than school children being charged to the Corporation. Should medical practitioners request treatment for patients, details of notifications are immediately passed to the County Council thus ensuring that infected persons receive early treatment.

In order to prevent the spread of Infectious Disease, International Regulations require travellers to be innoculated or vaccinated against certain specified diseases such as Smallpox, Cholera and Yellow Fever. Certificates to this effect are required to be authenticated by the Medical Officer of Health and many such certificates have been completed during the year.

Notifiable Diseases during the Year 1966.

Disease	Cases Notified	Confirmed Cases	Cases admitted to Hospital
Chicken Pox	258	258	Nil
Dysentery	74	74	2
Erysipelas ...	1	1	Nil
Food Poisoning	1	1	Nil
Infective Hepatitis ...	5	5	1
Measles	104	104	1
Pneumonia	38	38	11
Scabies	23	23	Nil
Scarlet Fever	5	5	Nil
Whooping Cough	20	20	Nil

Infectious Diseases notified 1957-1966.

Disease	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Chicken Pox	258	38	345	37	249	195	300	362	210	90
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	74	3	1	132	176	6	4	246	15	8
Encephalitis : (Post Infectious)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	1	—	—	—	2	3	3	5	3	2
Food Poisoning	1	14	2	1	7	13	6	13	2	31
*Infective Hepatitis ...	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria (Con- tracted abroad)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Measles	104	597	84	242	251	486	87	633	6	723
Meningococcal Infection	—	1	2	1	4	4	—	1	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia	38	37	13	25	29	39	26	42	51	52
Poliomyelitis : Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	10	16
Scabies	23	8	10	6	—	—	3	—	18	1
Scarlet Fever	5	17	7	20	47	27	56	16	15	7
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	20	43	21	1	2	43	65	—	1	145

* Not notifiable before 1965

TUBERCULOSIS :—

Cases notified within the Borough come under the control of Dr. A. M. Forrest, Chest Physician, South Lincolnshire Area.

TUBERCULOSIS. New Cases and Deaths.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
55—65	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Over 65	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total	2	4	1	—	1	1	—	—

SUMMARY OF CASES ON THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER 1957—1966.

Year	Cases on Register			Notifications each year			Deaths		
	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Total	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Total	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Total
1957	102	20	122	10	—	10	—	—	—
1958	106	21	127	13	2	15	4	1	5
1959	118	21	139	19	—	19	3	—	3
1960	122	26	148	16	5	21	4	—	4
1961	125	26	151	11	1	12	1	—	1
1962	128	26	154	8	2	10	2	—	2
1963	126	26	152	5	1	6	2	—	2
1964	123	27	150	8	2	10	5	—	5
1965	121	27	148	5	1	6	1	—	1
1966	120	28	148	6	1	7	2	—	2

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER.

	Males		Females		Total
	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	
(a) Number of cases on Register at beginning of year	69	12	52	15	148
(b) Number of cases notified for first time in year	1	—	3	—	4
(c) Number of cases restored to Register	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Number of cases added to Register other than by formal notification	1	1	1	—	3
(e) Number of cases removed from Register during the year	1	—	6	—	7
(f) Number of cases remaining on Register on 31st Dec., 1966	70	13	50	15	148

IMMUNISATION :—

All arrangements in connection with immunisation within the Borough are under the control of the Holland County Council.

The following figures, supplied by the County Health Department, give details of the number of immunisations carried out during the year.

Diphtheria :

Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	201
1 and under 5 years	...	...	...	...	203
5-14 years	...	...	...	...	5
					— 409
Number of Booster Injections			804

Combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough :

Under 5 years	Nil
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Combined Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus :

Under 5 years	404
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Percentage of children immunised against Diphtheria in relation to the child population at 31.12.66 :—

Under 1 year	48.4%
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404 children were immunised with Triple Antigen whilst 804 received a "Booster" injection. The figures for immunisation in the area are generally very good and a high percentage is usually maintained year after year.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX :—

Primary Vaccinations :—

Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	47
1 year	...	...	...	...	...	128
2-4 years	...	...	...	...	...	34
5-14 years	...	...	...	...	...	20
15 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	8
						<hr/> 237 <hr/>

Re-vaccinations :—

1 year	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
2-4 years	...	...	...	...	...	1
5-14 years	...	...	...	...	...	2
15 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	3
						<hr/> 6 <hr/>

237 primary vaccinations were carried out in the Borough during 1966 whilst 6 re-vaccinations were done.

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS :—

The following information has been supplied by the County Health Department.

POSITION at 31st December, 1966.

Pre-school age groups.

Born in					Percentage vaccinated
1966	...	...	...	...	17.3%
1965	...	...	...	...	78.1%
1964	...	...	...	...	84.4%
1963	...	...	...	...	77.2%
1962	...	...	...	...	76.8%

School Age Groups.

Born in	Percentage vaccinated				
1961	85.5%
1960	79.4%
1959	93.0%
1958	88.5%
1957	93.9%
1956	82.8%
1955	87.8%
1954	85.6%
1953	88.4%
1952	87.0%
1951	86.7%
1950	81.1%

The percentage of children of school age who have been immunised against Poliomyelitis remained at a fairly constant high level. This is most encouraging.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND OF THE
CHIEF PORT HEALTH INSPECTOR

PART I I

BOSTON PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1966.

BOSTON PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1966.

To : The Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses
of the Borough of Boston,
being the Boston Port Health Authority, as constituted by
the Boston Port Orders, 1933 and 1939.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting to the Council the Annual Report of the Port Medical Officer of the Boston Port Health Authority for the year ended 31st December, 1966, in accordance with Regulation 12 (4) of the Public Health (Port Health District) Regulations, 1959. The Report has been prepared in accordance with the instructions laid down in Form Port 20 issued by the Ministry of Health.

During the year there was a decrease in the total number of ships entering the Port, 1,358 compared with 1,660 in 1965, a reduction of 302, with a corresponding decrease in the total tonnage to 318,622 from the 1965 total of 372,473. The number of ships inspected amounted to 100. One man was examined on board ship on arrival by the Port Medical Officer. He had been treated in hospital in Russia for a stomach complaint and the Master of the ship requested that he be seen prior to being repatriated to Greece.

No cases of notifiable infectious disease occurred in the Port during the year and no ships reported that there had been any infectious disease on board during the voyage.

The principal ports from which ships arrived remained very much the same as in previous years as indeed did imports and exports.

During the year 23 Deratting Exemption Certificates were issued. 5 notices in respect of nuisances were served and they were all complied with prior to the ships sailing.

There were 87 inward passengers and 66 outward.

I should like to express my usual thanks to the Port Health Inspectors and clerical staff, Officers of H.M. Customs and Waterguard, the Port Manager and his staff, and all others connected with the Port for their assistance during 1966.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. HIRD.

Port Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
6 Bridge Street,
BOSTON, Lincs.
March, 1967.

SECTION I—Staff.

TABLE A.

Name of officer	Nature of appointment.	Date of appointment.	Qualifications.	Any other appointments held.
HIRD, G.	Port Medical Officer of Health.	1.5.58.	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Assistant C.M.O.—Holland County Council. Medical Officer of Health—Borough of Boston. Medical Officer of Health—Boston R.D.C.
CHAMBERLAIN, G. E.	Chief Port Health Inspector.	15.10.45.	Cert.S.I.B., Cert. Meat & Food Inspector.	Chief Public Health Inspector—Borough of Boston.
MILSOM, D. H.	Deputy Chief Port Health Inspector.	1.10.59.	Cert.S.I.B., Cert. Meat & Food Inspector.	Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector—Borough of Boston.
THOMSETT, C. E.	Additional Port Health Inspector.	12.10.64.	Cert. P.H.I.E.B. Dip. Meat & Food Inspection.	Additional Public Health Inspector—Borough of Boston.

Address and telephone number of the Medical Officer of Health

Public Health Department,
6 Bridge Street, BOSTON, Lincs.
BOSTON 4601 (six lines).

SECTION II—Amount of shipping entering the district during the year.

TABLE B.

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number inspected		Number of ships reported as having, or having had during the voyage, infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Port Health Inspectors	
Foreign Ports	1,102	259,814	1	95	Nil
Coastwise	256	58,808	Nil	4	Nil
Total	1,358	318,622	1	99	Nil

SECTION III—Character of shipping and trade during the year.

TABLE C.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC	Number of passengers INWARDS : 87 Number of passengers OUTWARDS : 66
CARGO TRAFFIC	Principal IMPORTS : Aluminium Ingots, Bulbs, Deals, Battens and Boards, Fertilizers, Fruit and Vegetables, Glucose, Grain, Perlite, Potatoes, Salt, Sand, Sleepers, Starch, Steel, Telegraph Poles and General. Principal EXPORTS : Basic Slag, Cattle, Coal, Fertilizers, Grain, Pigs and Sheep, Pig Iron, Potatoes, Sand, Steel and General.
PRINCIPAL PORTS from which ships arrive	BALEARIC ISLANDS : Palma. BELGIUM : Antwerp, Nieuport. BRAZIL : Sao Francisco do Sul. CYPRUS : Famagusta. DENMARK : Thyboron. FINLAND : Borga, Hamina, Hango, Haukipudas, Helsinki, Isnas, Kasko, Kristinestad, Mantyluoto, Pateniemi, Rauma, Toppila. FRANCE : Bayonne, Treguier. GERMANY : Bremen, Hamburg, Mannheim, Stralsund, Wismar. HOLLAND : Haarlem, Hansweert, Koog Aan De Zaan, Maassluis, Rotterdam, Terneuzen, Ymuiden. ISRAEL : Haifa. MOROCCO : Casablanca. NORWAY : Aardalstangen, Aaheim, Bergen, Oslo, Mellos, Sundalsora, Tyssedal. POLAND : Danzig, Stettin. PORTUGAL : Leixoes. RUSSIA : Archangel, Igarka, Leningrad, Onega. SARDINIA : Cagliari. SPAIN : Carthagen, Pasajes. SWEDEN : Burea, Gefle, Halmstad, Kalmar, Norrkoping, Ronneby, Stugsund, Tunadal.

SECTION IV—Inland barge traffic.

No inland barge traffic entered the port during the year.

SECTION V—Water supply.

1. Source of supply for

(a) **The District.**

(b) **Shipping.**

NO CHANGE.

2. Reports of tests for contamination.

NO CHANGE.

3. Precautions taken against contamination of hydrants and hosepipes.

NO CHANGE.

4. Number and sanitary condition of water boats, and powers of control by the Authority.

There are no water boats in the Port.

NO CHANGE.

SECTION VI—Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952.

1. List of Infected Areas. (Regulation 6).

Arrangements for the preparation and amendment of the list, the form of the list, the persons to whom it is supplied, and the procedure for supplying it to those persons.

NO CHANGE.

2. Radio Messages.

(a) **Arrangements for sending permission by radio for ships to enter the district. (Regulation 13).**

(b) **Arrangements for receiving messages by radio from ships and for acting thereon. (Regulation 14(1)(a) and (2)).**

Boston is not a radio transmitting or receiving port.

NO CHANGE.

3. Notifications otherwise than by radio. (Regulation 14 (1) (b)).

Arrangements for receiving notifications otherwise than by radio and for acting thereon.

NO CHANGE.

- 4. Mooring Stations. (Regulations 22 to 30).
Situation of stations, and any standing directions issued under these Regulations.**

NO CHANGE.

- 5. Arrangements for :—**

- (a) **Hospital accommodation for infectious diseases (other than smallpox—see Section VII) :**

NO CHANGE.

- (b) **Surveillance and follow up of contacts :**

NO CHANGE.

- (c) **Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons, clothing and other articles :**

NO CHANGE.

SECTION VII—Smallpox.

- 1. Name of Isolation Hospital to which smallpox cases are sent from the district.**

All cases of smallpox are sent to the Hallwood Smallpox Hospital, Chapeltown. The administration of this Hospital is carried out from Lodge Moor Hospital, Sheffield.—Tel. No. Sheffield 33941.

- 2. Arrangements for transport of such cases to that hospital by ambulance, giving the name of the Authority responsible for the ambulance and the vaccinal state of the ambulance crews.**

The transport of all cases of smallpox is the responsibility of the Holland County Council who will provide ambulances together with specially trained and vaccinated crews.

- 3. Names of smallpox consultants available.**

Dr. P. J. Moroney,
Consultant in Infectious
Diseases,
Lodge Moor Hospital,
Sheffield.

Dr. G. Nisbet,
Bridge Street,
Peterborough.

- 4. Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of smallpox.**

Where laboratory diagnosis is required specimens are sent to Professor A. W. Downie, Department of Bacteriology, Medical School, Ashton Street, Liverpool, 3.

SECTION VIII—Venereal Disease.

Information as to the location, days and hours of the available facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease among merchant seamen under international arrangements, including in-patient treatment and the steps taken to make these facilities known to seamen.

NO CHANGE

SECTION IX—Cases of notifiable and other infectious diseases on ships.

TABLE D.

Category.	Disease	Number of cases during the year.		Number of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases landed from other ships	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

No cases of Smallpox, Cholera, Plague, Yellow Fever, Typhus or Relapsing Fever occurred during the year 1966.

SECTION X—Observations on the occurrence of malaria in ships.

There have been no cases of Malaria occurring on any arriving ship.

SECTION XI—Measures taken against ships infected with or suspected for plague.

No "infected" or "suspected" ships entered the port during 1966.

SECTION XII—Measures against rodents in ships from foreign ports.

1. Procedure for inspection of ships for rats.

All ships from “infected ports” are searched for evidence of rats (excreta, gnawings, runs, etc.) and traps are set for confirmation of findings. Similar precautions are taken if the crew or stevedores report indications of rats on other ships or if routine inspections reveal suspicious circumstances.

2. Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents, with special reference to rodent plague, including the number of rodents sent for examination during the year.

Bodies of rodents are sent for routine examination for plague to the Public Health Laboratory, St. Anne’s Road, Lincoln, but during 1966 no bodies were recovered from ships using the port.

3. Arrangements in the district for deratting ships, the methods used, and, if done by a commercial contractor, the name of the contractor.

Boston is not a designated approved port and there are no standing arrangements for the deratting of ships.

4. Progress in the rat-proofing of ships.

Any work found to be necessary is carried out under the supervision of the Chief Port Health Inspector.

TABLE E.
Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from foreign ports.

Category.	Number.
Black rats	Nil.
Brown rats	Nil.
Species not known	Nil.
Sent for examination	Nil.
Infected with plague	Nil.

TABLE F.

Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued during the year for ships from foreign ports.

Boston is not a designated approved port and therefore no Deratting Certificates have been issued.

Net tonnage.	No. of Deratting Exemption Certificates issued.
Ships up to 300 tons	11
Ships from 301—1,000 tons	12
Ships from 1,001—3,000 tons ...	Nil
Total	23

SECTION XIII—Inspection of ships for nuisances.

TABLE G.

Inspections and Notices.

Nature and number of nuisances found.		Notices served		Result of serving Notices
		Statutory Notices	Other Notices	
Defects of Original Construction	Nil	Nil	Nil	—
Structural Defects through wear and tear	1	Nil	1	1 repairs carried out.
Dirt, Vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health	4	Nil	4	4 complied with.
Total	5	Nil	5	5 complied with.

SECTION XIV—Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations, 1934 and 1948.

There are Mussel and Cockle Beds within the Area of the Port Health Authority in the Wash. These are periodically inspected and samples of the shell-fish are taken for analysis.

In December a notification was received from Rotherham that raw mussels consigned from Boston had been found to be unsatisfactory. Investigations showed that they came from lays outside the jurisdiction of the Port Health Authority and the Eastern Sea Fisheries Committee was therefore informed.

SECTION XV—Medical Inspection of Aliens.

NO CHANGE.

SECTION XVI—Miscellaneous.

Arrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from infectious disease.

NO CHANGE.

Food Inspection.

A list of the principal imports appears in Table C on page 38. The main items of food were as follows :—

Commodity	Tons
Grain (in)	70,746
Grain (out)	45,704
Fruit and Vegetables	21,867
Onions	13,140
Starch	11,896
Potatoes	9,968
Glucose	4,470
Vegetables in Brine	3,489
Fruit in Tins	1,755
Fish	278
Butter	256
Walnuts in Brine	176
Dehydrated Vegetables	134
Beer	115
Tomato Puree	57
Frozen Foods	55
Ravioli	32
Groundnuts	26
Meat	16
Vegetables in Tins	12
Miscellaneous	16

During the year the following amounts of foodstuffs were found to be unfit and were destroyed :—

Onions	42 tons 4 cwts. 3 qrs.
Carrots	8 tons 10 cwts. 2 qrs.
French Potatoes	2 tons 19 cwts. 102 lbs.
Dutch White Cabbage ..	96 bags.
Spanish Melons	16 Cases.

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BOSTON - Lincs
